

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 22, as follows:

Navigator software, when running on a PDA, results in a navigation device that causes the normal navigation mode screen shown in FIG. 1 to be displayed. This view provides driving instructions using a combination of text, symbols, voice guidance and a moving map. Key user interface elements are the following: a 2-D map 1 occupies most of the screen. The map shows the user's car and its immediate surroundings, rotated in such a way that the direction in which the car is moving is always "up". Running across the bottom quarter of the screen is the status bar 2. The current location of the device, as the device itself determines using conventional GPS location finding and its orientation (as inferred from its direction of travel) is depicted by an arrow 3. The route calculated by the device (using route calculation algorithms stored in device memory as applied to map data stored in a map database in device memory) is shown as darkened path 4 superimposed with arrows giving the travel direction. On the darkened path 4, all major actions (e.g. turning corners, crossroads, roundabouts etc.) are schematically depicted by arrows 5 overlaying the path 4. The status bar 2 also includes at its left hand side a schematic 6 depicting the next action (here, a right turn). The status bar 2 also shows the distance to the next action 7 (i.e. the right turn-- here the distance is 220 meters) as extracted from a database of the entire route calculated by the device (i.e. a list of all roads and related actions defining the route to be taken). Status bar 2 also shows the name of the current road 8, the estimated time before arrival 9 (here 2 minutes and 40 seconds), the actual estimated arrival time 10 (11.36 am) and the distance to the destination 11 (1.4 Km). The GPS signal strength is shown in a mobile-phone style signal strength indicator 12. A 3-D map view is also possible, as shown in FIG. 2.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 1, as follows:

If the user touches the centre of the screen 13, then a navigation screen menu is displayed (Fig. 3); from this menu, other core navigation functions within the Navigator application can be initiated or controlled. Allowing core navigation functions to be selected from a menu screen that is itself very readily called up (e.g. one step away from the map display to the menu screen) greatly simplifies the user interaction and makes it faster and easier.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 13, as follows:

FIGS. 4A and 4B are perspective views of an actual implementation of a navigation device 41. The navigation device is a unit that includes display, internal GPS receiver, microprocessor, power supply and memory systems. The device sits on an arm 42, which itself is secured to the car dashboard using a large suction cup 43.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 20, as follows:

In contrast to conventional embedded devices which execute all the OS and application code in place from a large mask ROM or Flash device, an implementation of the present invention uses a new memory architecture. FIG. 5 schematically depicts the device. The device, indicated generally at 51, includes conventional items such as a microprocessor 56, power source 57, display and related ~~ivers~~ drivers 58. In addition, it includes a SD card reader 53; a SD card 52 is shown slotted into position. The device 51 has internal DRAM 54 and XIP Flash 55 ~~and~~.